IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PEOPLE

Splendid Financial Showing of Hodges Administration-Republican Charges of Extravagance Exploded.

Detailed Statement Showing State Expenditures for Which Democratic Adminstration Is Responsible to Be Less In Fiscal Year 1914 Than In Fiscal Year 1912 Under Stubbs.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 19, 1914. I hereby certify that I have verified the figures used in this article and certify that they are cor-J. T. KINCAID. rect. State Accountant.

How Republican Administrations Boosted Expenses and Taxes.

The critics of Governor Hodges prudently omit to point out the enormous increase in state expenses and taxes under recent Republican administrations. In making comparisons this is an

Do you know that the state tax rate rose from nine-tenths of one mill in 1908 to one and two-tenths mills in 1912—an increase of 33 1-3 per cent—under the Stubbs administration? The records of the Tax Commission show this to be true.

The following tabular statement shows the increase in state expenses in biennial periods since 1906:

1906 \$2,640,410.99 1908. \$3,408,350.97 Increuse. \$767,939.98 1910. \$3,600,577.73 Increuse. \$192,226.76 1912. \$4,453,689.46 Increuse. \$853,091.76 Total increase in last six years of Republican rule: \$1,813,278.47.
THIS IS ALMOST TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Nor is that all. In 1912 the Republican boards and officers in charge of the various institutions asked appropriations for the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 aggregating \$3.013,386 in excess of anything ever before appropriated, and State Auditor Davis—who is Governor Hodges' most violent and unfair critic—was only able to suggest specific reductions of \$100,000 in this enormous hodges.

This same Auditor Davis is some tax booster himself! July 27th, 1911. Davis recommended that the Tax Commission raise for state purposes \$3,805,093.12. The Tax Commission cut this by \$465,407.12. July 29, 1912, Davis recommended that \$3,777.468.51 be raised. The Tax Commission cut this \$473,456. July 24, 1913, Davis recommended \$3,733.934 and the Commission cut it \$361.948. July 27, 1914, Davis recommended \$3,879,-151.28. The Tax Commission cut it \$503,666.09.

As a tax booster, the State Auditor is easily entitled to the with "extravagance.

When Governor Hodges came into office he found that, instead of being on a cash basis, the State Treasury was running short from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars each year. On December 18, 1912, the State Treasurer had drawn on the County Treasurers for \$307,000 of 1913 taxes to meet 1912 bills, and on Jan. 18, 1913,—the days after Governor Hodges was inaugurated—the state treasurer again drew on the county treasurers for \$494,000.00, so that \$331,000.00 or 25 per cent of the taxes of 1912 had been drawn before Governor Hodges had time to get the executive chair warm. Yet he got through the year without marking warrants "Not paid for want of funds."

Republican Figures Inaccurate and Misleading.

State Auditor Davis recently issued a tabular statement mak-nig a comparison of the expenditures of the Stubbs administra-tion for the fiscal year 1912 with the expenditures of the Hodges administration for the fiscal year 1914. This statement gave the excess of expenditure for 1914 as \$477,454.00.

Is an interview in the Topeka Capital on Sunday, September 11, Mr. Davis is quoted as saying that the Hodges administration is spending \$24,000.00 more per month than did the Stubbs administration. As there are only twelve months in a year, this would make an aggregate of \$288,000.00 excess as against the

would make an aggregate of \$238,900,00 excess as against the \$477,900,00 claimed in the tabular statement referred to.

It is evident, therefore, that there are some items in the tabular statement which the Republican State Auditor does not now charge to Governor Hodges' expense account, or that the State Auditor is unable to give out a set of figures which he is willing to stand by for more than a week or two at a time.

But the remarkable thing is that, according to Auditor Davis overnor Hodges has done all this absolutely without increasing

The tabular statements contained in this article have been prepared and certified by Jasper T. Kincaid, State Accountant, and the items are taken from the official records in the various The columns of expenditures for 1912 and 1914 add up as follows:

450,216.58 That this increase is apparent only and in no wise chargeable to the Hodges administration appears when

These building were ordered by Republican Legislatures 1969 and 1911—construction of them was purposely delayed and they were unloaded upon the Hodges administration because the outgoing Republican administration spent all available money for other purposes.

Memoriai Building \$162.265.28 \$167.069.05 Larned Hospital \$0.281.12 \$162,82 1 13 \$279,325,72

Memorial Building. In 1968 and 1969, the State of Kansas received \$522,531.45 from the Federal Government on old war claims. The legislature of 1969 (session laws 1969, page 35) set aside this money for the purpose of building a memorial to the soldiers and sallors of the Civil war. Instead of setting it aside, the Stubbs administration put this money into the general fund of the state and used every cent of it before the end of 1309 in paying its debts. No part of this money has ever gone into Memorial building. into Memorial building.

The Legislatures of 1909 and 1911 appropriated \$450,000.00 The Legislatures of 1909 and 1911 appropriated \$450,000.00, which was sufficient to have completed this building according to the plans originally adopted. The construction was purposely delayed two years by Stubbs because all available funds were needed to keep his administration out of bankruptey. After the adjournment of the legislature of 1911, the plans were changed to make the building more expensive, although the legislature of 1941 was promised faithfully that no more money would be asked for; and it is worth noting that this legislature was in ignorance that \$522.531.45 had all been used up, for it again declared it a trust fund (session laws 1911, page 68).

In the Topeka Capital of September 19th, 1914. Republican State Chairman Gafford makes this statement:

"So when Stubbs turned over the government to Hodges the building was unfinished and Stubbs had on hand \$161,741.25 of the money appropriated, that had not been spent. This money he turned back into the General Fund, as the law directs and it was used by the Hodges administration prior to June 30, 1913, to apply to the payment of work on the building under contracts then in force."

contracts then in force,"

This statement is a faisehood. When Stabbs turned over the government to Governor Hodges he had overdrawn his revenues to the extent of \$307.000.00. The money appropriated for the building of Memorial Hall was never at any time taken out of the general fund and set aside as a special fund by the Stabbs administration. The fact is that the unused portion of the appropriation made by the legislature of 1909 for the building of Memorial Hall, towit:—The sum of \$160.305.01 was cancelled by the legislature of 1911 on March 8 of that year (See page 71 Session Laws of 1911) and a new appropriation of \$250.000.00 was made; and when Governor Hodges was inaugurated this \$250.000.00 had more than been consumed by outstanding bills against it.

The fact is, as already stated that the building of Memorial

more than been consumed by quistanding bills against it.

The fact is, as aiready stated that the building of Memorial Hall was purposely delayed by the Stubbs administration because all available money in the General Fund was needed for other purposes to keep his administration from marking warrants "Not paid for want of funds;" and this is shown by the fact that his administration ran at least a half a million dollars short every year—a fact which is demonstrated by the insistent demands of State Auditor Davis for more money each year as already pointed out.

The Republican State Chairman is fairly caught.

The Hospital and Sankarium were ordered built by the Legislature of 1911 and \$150,000,00 appropriated to build them. The building of these institutions was purposely delayed by the Stubbs administration, because in this case also all available

money was needed to keep state warrants from being marked "Not paid for want of funds." And so these obligations of the Stubbs administration were handed on to the Hodges administration and he has paid them—and these institutions are built and open for business.

It is only by charging the Hodges administration with these items that an excess of expenditure can be made out. All these buildings should have been completed and paid for during the fiscal year 1912, and by any fair system of accounting they are chargeable not to the expense account of the Hodges administration in 1914, but to the Stubbs administration in 1912.

Put these items, aggregating \$279,225.80, in the 1912 column, where they fairly belong—just as you would do if you had paid Stubbs' old debts—and see what the result is. The total expenditure for 1912 is increased from \$4.453.669.46 to \$4.732,-995.26, while the total expenditure for 1914 is decreased from \$4.933.896.04 to \$4.622,560.24. Subtract, and the balance fairly to the credit of the Hodges administration is \$166,435.02.

REPUBLICAN DEPARTMENTS - Comparative statement Expenditures Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1912 and June 30, 1914, showing increase of expense of these Departments in 1914 to be \$43,194.79

	P-10,134.13.	
Attorney Grand	1912	1914
Attorney General	20.231.80	\$ 23,316,78
	*114.30	*362.81
Auditor of State	13.102.38	13,316.14
Executive Council	46,313.06	53,825,74
Lieutenant Governor.	700.00	700,00
State Printer	73,901.53	88,251,36
State Treasurer	14,692.43	16,560.36
Supt. Insurance	10,358.90	11,980,27
Sunt Bubble 7		*3,240.36
Supt. Public Instruction	10.473.85	10,733,70
Tax Commission.	19,138.84	16,705.03
secretary of State	12,438.66	13,013,04
Secretary of State (Auto Registration)	******	*12,654.95
		200

These increased expenditures in departments under Republican control account for \$43,194.79 of the \$24,000.00 a month which Auditor Davis says the Hodges administration is spending in excess of what was spent by the Stubbs administration.

It is worth while noting in this connection that the Auditor in his tabular statement does not show the 700 or 890 dollars which he received during the fiscal year 1914 for registering municipal bonds—and appropriated to his own personal use. Neither does it show the \$4,000.00 of fiscal agency fees which Mr. Akers has acknowledged his moral obligation to turn over to the General Revenue Fund of the state, and which he has promised to turn over after the election. The last three legislatures have made it plain that these gentlemen were to turn these fees in to the State Treasury and when they were elected the people understood that Mr. Akers and Mr. Davis wree to serve the state for the specified salaries of \$3,600.00 and \$2,500.00. Byea technical decision of the Supreme Court, made more than a year after these gentlemen were elected, they have been relieved of the legal obligation, but not of the moral obligation to turn these fees over to the state.

If these two gentlemen were as solicitous of the interests of the tax payers as they claim to be in the attacks they have been placed in the General Revenue Fund of the state, where, in common honesty, they belong.

It is due to the Secretary of State, Mr. Seessions, to say that he has turned in all fees collected and is serving the people for paying all expenses.

DEMOCRATIC DEPARTMENTS. Statement of Expanding the people for paying all expenses. It is worth while noting in this connection that the Auditor

DEMOCRATIC DEPARTMENTS-Statement of Expenditures, Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1914. Showing DECREASED EXPENSES of these Departments under Democratic control in 1914 to be

Bank Commissioner	1912	1914
Blue Sky Department		\$ 36,265.85
Rureau of Labor and	*1,218.07	•7,382,77
Bureau of Labor and Industry	25,195,93	25,455,62
Governor	22,082,98	16,978,73
Grain Inspection	****	*19,368,69
Oil Inspection	3,744.03	13,729,67
		14,123.01
Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner	20 7 40 70	20 200 00
Public Utilities Commission	10,010.02	12,095,39
State Accountant		43,824,33
State Accountant	7,700,00	5,737,22
State Architect	8.048.40	6,199,95
TO COME.	010 10110	. 4,13,3,3
	\$221,363,33	\$197 629 00

Blue Sky Department-The Legislature of 1913 extended the scope of the Blue Sky Department and its expenses are all paid by fees collected from enterprises which desire to do business un-der its supervision. It costs the people absolutely nothing. It may be noted also that in 1912 the Blue Sky Department spent all the money it collected, except \$38.00, while at the end of the fiscal year 1914, there was a balance of \$1,813.80 after paying

Grain Inspection Department—At the end of the fiscal year 1912, under Republican rule, there was a deficit of \$6,592.63 in the Grain Inspection Department revolving fund while at the end of the fiscal year 1914, under Democratic rule, there was a balance of \$11,425.91 in this fund.

Oil Inspection Department—It will appear from the above comparison that the expenses of the Oil Inspection Department for 1914 under Democratic control, were less than half that under Republican control in 1912.

In Auditor Davis' table however, he failed to show the expense of \$27,237,43 paid to Deputy Oil Inspectors in 1912. He also failed to show the amount of net money collected and turned into the State Treasury in 1912 and in 1914. During the fiscal year 1912 under Republican control, the state realized in net money from the Oil Inspection department \$34,988,28; in 1914, under Democratic control, the state realized from the State Oil Inspection Department in net money the sum of \$50,073.09;

Public Utilities Commission—This Department shows an increase in 1914, but this is accounted for by the fact that a change was made in the jurisdiction of the Board by the legislature—1911. Instead of being a Board of Railroad Commissioners only, it was given charge of all the public utilities of the state, and the salaries of the Commissioners increased from \$2,500 to \$4,000 each, beginning January 1, 1913. This item alone would substantially cover the increased expense and was ordered by a Republican legislature.

The year 1912 was merely the formative period in the business of this new Board, which in two years has grown steadily without material increase in the matter of expense.

This is one of the most important boards of the state, and it must have performed its duties in the most highly satisfactory manner, because none of its actions have ever been criticised by the Republican press. An inspection of the two tables which we have just been considering tells the story of the difference between Republican and Democratic administrations in the matter of efficiency and economy.

Democrats Make Good Financial Showing in Penal Institutions.

Comparative Statement-Expenditures Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1912 and June 30, 1914, showing decreased Expenditure in 1914 to be \$60,302.88

	0.
1912	1914
State Penitentiary (Lansing) \$216,100.97	\$196,527.23
	*21,299,89
Penitentiary Revolving Fund*154,998.85	*103,608,87
Board of Corrections 3,947.22	4.959.43
State Industrial Reformatory	129,802,18
(Hutchinson) 132,329.66	*72.25
State Industrial Ref. Revol. Fund	*1,792.49
Industrial School, Boys (Topeka) 65,430.48	60,792.68
•14.86	*1,995.43
Industrial School, Girls (Beloit) 58,148.28	47,792,83
•1,949.71	*1,973.97

\$632,920.13 \$572,617.25 In considering the financial showing presented by the foregoing table, it must be borne in mind that shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year 1914, a destructive fire destroyed the
penitentiary twine plant and all the shops. The restoration of
the twine plant cost \$58,565.95. The new twine plant is modern
in every respect and machinery of the very latest type has been
installed. The Wisconsin twine plant, having practically the
same capacity, cost that state \$175,000.00. For the first time in the history of the state the output of the Kansas Twine Plant has been said to Kansas dealers and to Kansas farmers. In 1912, under Republican rule, only ten per cent of the twine manufactured was sold directly to Farmers' Organizations, and then these Farmers' Organizations, not oper-ating stores, were charged a cent more per pound than the dealer.

Warden Botkin's report shows that this year forty per cent of the haif yearly output was sold directly to farmers' organizations at an actual cost of \$7.75 per hundred, the lowest price ever made on twine manufactured at the Kansas State Penitentiary. The other sixty per cent went to small dealers throughout the state.

The shops which were destroyed by fire have been replaced and refitted at a cost of \$22,000.00,

In addition to this, at the end of the fiscal year 1913 the Codding administration run short of maintenance funds and bills to the amount of \$20,000.00 were carried forward into the fiscal year 1914 and have been paid. This shortage in Codding funds together with the expense of restoring the destroyed shops, compelled Governor Hodges and the Hon. W. L. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Corrections, to borrow \$13,500.00 on their own personal credit to carry this institution through the fiscal year.

personal credit to carry this institution through the fiscal year.

It has been charged that the present administration has mined less coal per annum than did the Codding administration. This statement is correct, but the explanation is that during the fiscal year 1914 there have been an average of 63 men less working in the mines digging coal. The fact is that the Codding administration permitted the tunnel leading to the new eighty-acre tract of coal lands purchased by the state a few years ago, to cave in, and a force of men have been occupied for a year in reopening this tunnel in order to make it available. A large force of men were also required to clean up the mine and some of the best men were taken out of the mine to help build the twine plant. With the reopening of the new coal face, the mine will doubtless be more productive than ever.

The power plant at the penitentiary was also left in had

The power plant at the penitentiary was also left in bad shape and has had to be practically rebuilt out of the maintenance funds of the institution. This has been done under the direction of the new engineer, and the physical property of the penitentiary has never been in as good shape since it was newly built, while the discipline and internal condition will compare favorably with that of the best prisons in the country.

Republicans Attack Democratic Liberality in Educational Matters.

Comparative Statement Expenditures Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1914, showing net increased expenditure for 1914 of \$313,218.77.

Academy of Science	1312	1914
Agricultural College		\$ 1,297.89
	415,604.72	454,964,47
Agricultural Catter m.	158,826.95	219,431.25
Agricultural College-Ft. Hays	21,524.62	25,409,72
And a second	*3,629,70	*11,503,22
Agri. College, Colby Sta	** *****	8,951.23
Agri. College Dodge City Sta	2,986,80	2,479,61
	*155.97	*868.01
Agri. College Garden City	4.997.08	4,942.24
	4.001.00	*62.16
Agri. College, Tribune		
Board of Administratoin	5,132.75	2,205,13
Board of Education	221.65	19,139,31
Board of Education Normal Train-	221.00	225.62
ing Fees		22 22 22
Normal School	******	*1,710.56
	182,206.36	157,860.02
Normal School (Ft. Hays)	*13,884.02	•11,735,83
(Ft. Hays)	77,955.69	52,480.17
Dirtulares Manual Product		*7,474.17
Pittsburg Manual Training	72,730.30	139,984.80
Cabasi Contract	*3,061.08	*2.632.17
School for the Blind	28,994.81	30,634,33
Carrier and Carrier and Carrier	*1.789.41	*1,932.00
School for the Deaf	60,546.95	58,965,43
	*1.462.03	*1,429,27
School Dist. No. 75 (Lansing)	1,000,00	1,000.00
School Text Book Commission	500.00	
State School Book Commission		104,484,36
State School Cook Commission		104,434.30
Revolving	*****	*4,913,97
School of Mines	12.281.90	
Support County Institute	5.250.00	5,086.79
State Aid to Weak Schol Dista	13,472.32	5,250.00
Normal Training in High Schools	70,000,00	24.028.04
Industrial Training High Schools.		73,733.27
Educationi and Industrial Institute	22,564.61	49,999.97
(Topeka)	37,249.78	21,674,26
University	515,239.60	534,351,12
	*29,266,17	*80,320.09
Western University	54,565.56	25,723.78
	1.833.394.19	** 147 047 77

The people of Kansas take especial pride in their estational institutions and work and are quick to resent any attack upon them; and yet that is just what the Republican attack on Governor Hodges amounts to.

ernor Hodges amounts to.

The increased expenditure of \$313,218.77 for educational purposes during the fiscal year 1914, is greater than the total excess of \$24,000,00 per month, or \$233,000.00 per year, with which Auditor Davis and the Capper publications are charging the Governor, according to their latest set of figures, and if the \$273,000.00 spent on the Memorial Hall, the Larned Hospital and the Norton Sanitorium be added to the \$312,000.00 excess spent for educational purposes, the result is \$592,000.00 or \$142,000.00 more than the total excess expenditure for the fiscal year 1914.

The Republican criticism therefore on the Hodges adminis-

The Republican criticism therefore on the Hodges administration for extravagance can only be based on these items and is a direct attack upon his administration because he completed Memorial Hall, built the Larned Hospital, the Norton Sanitorium and spent \$313,000.00 more for educational purposes than did

his predecessor.

This expenditure of \$313,000.00 includes the state publication of school books, to which both the Republican and Democratic parties were committed by their 1912 platforms. The legislature of 1913 appropriated \$235,000.00 for this purpose and during the fiscal year 1914 \$108.497.42 was spent for this purpose. The State Text Book Commission is now ready to distribute a part of these books and others will follow immediately. These books will be sold to the people of the state at prices ranging from a half to a third the prices heretofore paid and it is estimated that the new plan of the publication of school text books by the state will save the people at least a quarter of a million dollars a year. It will be noted also that \$41,700.00 of this excess went to

It will be noted also that \$41,700.00 of this excess went to weak school districts, normal and industrial training in high schools and so was returned directly to the people who paid it in to the state treasury.

Criticism of Governor Hodges for his liberality to the great educational institutions of the state and to the upbuilding of the common and high schools, will not lose him votes or gain support for his critics. He has no apology to make for standing by the cause f education in Kansas. If that he a political crime, Governor Hodges pleads guilty!

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS-Comparative Expenditures for Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1912 and June 30, 1914, showing an increased expense of \$37, 829.15 for 1914.

	1912	191
Board of Control	62,059,59	\$ 63,508,5
Osawatomie Hospitals	201,517,48	191,949,6
	*11,788.11	*47,358,5
Parsons Hospital	107,751.18	99,295.7
	*6,706.24	*24,777.7
Topeka State Hospital	221,760.42	209,988,83
	*40,912.80	*45,709.0
State Home Feeble Minded	77,260.24	83,023.0
State Orphans' Home	45,843.68	48,035.3
	*1,481.86	*1,773.2
	460.85	- 100000000

We have in the charitable institutions an increased expense of \$37,829.15 for 1914 which is easily accounted for by the increased number of inmates in these institutions. In addition to this several of these institutions, notably that of Osawatomie and the State Orphan's Home, were found to be in a deplorable annitary condition. At Osawatomie there was inadequate water supply and inadequate fire protection and there were totally inadequate facilities for the storage and protection of the supplies of the institution which were being wasted or stolen.

A new waterworks system has been constructed by damming the Marias des Cygnes River, and a large reinforced concrete warehouse has been constructed in which supplies are stored and safely kept.

At the State Orphans' Home there was neither fit sanitation, water supply, nor lighting facilities. A new electric light plant has been installed, displacing dangerous kerosene lamps; new water supply has been provided supplying both adequate fire protection and pure drinking water, and the unsanitary conditions of the institution have been remedied.

Never in the history of the state have the charitable institutious been in as good shape as they are now.

It might also be noted that during the discal year 1914, the drouth destroyed practically all the farm products at these institutions and the Board was compelled to go upon the market and buy not only high priced farm produce for food for the inmates, but feed for the stock.

Miscellaneous Institutions and Items-Statement Expenditures Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1914, showing net decreased Expenditures of

	1912	1914
Board Agriculture	11,225.88	\$ 12,211,32
Adjutant General	65,337,41	70,085,40
Board of Health	40,773.71	27,216,43
Board of Health, Marriage Reg.	20200000000	
Fees		*8.092.34
Board Managers Soldiers' Home,		722.139
Dodge City	2,700,00	300.00
Board Medical Registration	2.933.44	2,810.85
Board Veterinary Examiners	436.67	555.82
Conveying Prisoners	4.717.61	2.650.16
District Judges	116,700.00-	114,000.00
Fish and Game Warden	*50,653.47	*25,694.43
Grand Army Republic	1,000,00	1,000.00
Historical Society	10,440,00	10,897.00
Horticultural Society	3,308.76	3,293,62
Hospital and Homes Aid	14,400.00	15,000.00
Interest State Bonds	17,800.00	14,800.00
John Brown Memorial Park	1.119.13	135.00
Legislative Reference Library	2,536.17	2,248.76
Maintenance Destitute Insane	3,546.65	5,859.73
Mother Bickerdyke Home	16,331.89	20,155.03
Official State Paper	1,459.00	1.430.34
Pensions	1,149.00	1.065,00
State Entomological Commission	8,990.42	4,682.58
State Library	8,489.79	11,276,12
State Soldiers' Home	114,746.98	125,850,13
Stenographers (Dist. Court.)	44,486,67	45,600.00
Supreme Court	52,819.00	51.219.06
Traveling Libraries Commission	5,331.48	4.251.34

\$ 603,414.13 \$ 583,070.26

Under this head it will be noted that there were increased expenditures at the Mother Bickerdyke Home and at the State Soldiers' Home at Dodge City. These expenditures were necessitated by the absolutely unsanitary conditions which Governor Hodges found at these institutions. The sanitary condition at the Mother Bickerdyke Home was little short of criminal.

These conditions have been remedied. The Old Soldiers' and their wives or widows are being given better care than ever before. At the State Soldiers' Home the cemetery had been allowed to grow up with weeds. The new Board has caused it to be fenced in cleaned up, has had trees and flowers planted and walks laid, making it look like the cemetery of a civilized people instead of a burial place in the wilderness.

We wonder if the Capper publications and State Auditor Davis will publicly criticise the Governor for this expenditure on behalf of the old soldier, his wife, or his widow?

Items of which no comparison can be made:

1912	1914
Bee Inspector	
Mine Rescue Care	\$ 3,482,00
Hotel Inspection	*4.639.99
Irrigation Revolving Fund	*20,805,17
Panama Pacific Exposition	9,924.21
Pawnee Rock	
Senate Bills (Miscellaneous)	20.33
State Fire Marshal	*14.989.05
Investigating Reed Murder	
	-200.00
1005.00	\$54,060,75
203a,20	40.1.000.13

The foregoing table contains a number of items on which no comparisons can be made. The Hotel Inspection Department is paid from inspection fees collected from the hotels of the state and costs the tax payer not a cent.

The Irrigation Revolving Fund represents an investment rather than an expenditure. The Irrigation Board will turn back to the state almost the entire amount of \$20,000.00 in irrigated farms on which the money has been spent.

The State Fire Marshal is paid wholly from a fund collected from the insurance companies of the state and as there has been no raise in insurance rates it goes without saying that it costs the tax payers of the state nothing. This department has been approved recently by the Topeka Capital, which declared that the State Fire Marshal's office was a dividend paying institution. In fact, fire losses in the state have decreesed \$1,000,000 a year since the State Fire Marshal got busy.

The Mine Rescue Car is a humanitarian institution for the protection of the lives of the miners who become engulfed in the bowels of the earth by some mine accident.

The Payroll Story Exploded.

The most dangerous liar is the fellow who tells but half the truth or less. Auditor Davis and the Capper publications assert with much pathos and solicitude for the tax-payer that Hodges has increased the state payroll by 294, intending to convey the idea that the regular pay-roll of the state has been thus increased.

The facts are these:

Every Chief of a fire depositions has been thus increased.

Every Chief of a fire department in cities and every township clerk is a deputy fire marshal and receives a small fee for reporting fires; 123 of these reported for August, 1914, and will receive the aggregate sum of \$118.30 for their services. This money will be paid out of the money paid to the state by the Insurance Companies for that purpose, but Davis will promptly add 123 men to the Hodges payroll.

panies for that purpose, but Davis will promptly and 123 men to the Hodges payroll.

At the big educational institutions the new Board of Administration has adopted the policy of giving students whatever work there is to do instead of employing regular men or letting it by contract. These students put in whatever time they can spare, ranging from an hour-and-a-half a month up. The following are taken at random from the Agricultural College payroll for February 1914.

men who make politics of that are too cheap a brand for Kansas voters.

Salaries have been increased—Yes. The Republican legislature of 1911 raised the salaries of the Utilities Commission from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per annum and left the legislature of 1913 to pay the bill. The State Republican treasurer is netting about \$7,600 per annum instead of \$3,600. Perhaps he will turn that extra \$4,000 into the general fund after election, and perhaps he won't. Oh yes, I nearly forgot. There was an exodus of professors at our big Educational Institutions in 1913 because they could get better pay elsewhere. The Board raised salaries and this year there is no exodus. The Capper publications howled because professors went and now they how! because the pay-roll has been increased and the Board has simply protected our Educational Institutions against the loss of their most valuable men.

CONCLUSION

In closing it should be stated that out of the 1912 and 1914 taxes, \$160,000 has been set aside from the general fund to pay old state bonds, and that in July, this year, bonds to the amount of \$211,000 were paid. That Governor Hodges could do this, complete the buildings purposely left over by the Stubbs' administration, and give to the educational work of the state \$213,000 more in a single year than ever before, without raising the state tax levy, must strike every thinking man and woman as something little short of wonderful. Is not the man who can do this a good public servant and entitled to a second term?

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